

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ತಾಪ್ಪ.—ಆ 37ರಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ್ಟು ಕರೆಗಳು ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಪ್ರಾನ್‌ಡ್ರೆಂಟ್‌ನಂತಹ ನಿಲ್ದಿದೆ? ಎಷ್ಟು ಲೋಕೋಲೋಪಯೋಗಿಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಪ್ರಾನ್‌ಡ್ರೆಂಟ್‌ನಂತಹ ನಿಲ್ದಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಎಲಾ ಲೋಕೋಲೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪ್ರಾನ್‌ಡ್ರೆಂಟ್‌ನಂತಹ ನಿಲ್ದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ತಾಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಕೋಲೋಪಯೋಗಿಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಪ್ರಾನ್‌ಡ್ರೆಂಟ್‌ನಂತಹ ನಿಲ್ದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಡ್ರೆಂಟ್‌ಕ್ಷೆ ಕಂಳಿಗೂಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ದಿದೆ.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—It is a misnomer in Mysore, because there is no Revenue Department tanks as such and no P.W.D. tanks as such. The Revenue Department does not spend a single pie.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, the P.W.D. tanks are managed by the P.W.D. and for the Revenue tanks, there will be the Nirganti. There are two types of tanks, one managed by the Revenue Department and another by the P.W.D.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾದು, ಅವರು ಕೇಳುವುದು ನಿತ್ಯ.

Sri T. MADIAH GOWDA.—In these 37 tank beds, how many persons have encroached on tank beds, and how many takrar takthes have been initiated?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—24 ನಂದಭಗಣಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಿಯೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

2-00 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) **Sri B. D. JATTI** (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to lay the Schedule of Supplementary and Additional Demands for Grants for the year 1962-63 (first instalment) under article 205 (1) of the Constitution of India.

(ii) **Sri K. MALLAPPA** (Minister for Commerce and Industries).—Sir, I beg to lay the Report and Statement of Accounts of the Hutt Gold Mines Company, Ltd., for the year ended 30th September 1961 as required under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iii) **Sri R. M. PATIL** (Minister for Home).—Sir, I beg to lay:

(a) Notification No. HD 3 (1)

TMT 62, dated 6th November 1962 (Reduction of Tax payable under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957);

(b) Notification No. HD 3 (2) TMT 62, dated 6th November 1962, (Reduction of Tax payable under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957);

(c) Notification No. HD 120 (ii) TMT 62, dated 9th November 1962 (Exemption from the Tax payable under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957);

(d) Notification No. HD 39 TMT 62, dated 17th November 1962, (Reduction of Tax payable under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957); as required under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Excise).—Sir, I beg to introduce the Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Bill is introduced.

Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home).—Sir, I beg to introduce the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Bill is introduced.

OFFICIAL RESOLUTION Re : CHINESE AGGRESSION.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As regards the discussion on Resolution; C.A., I would like to accommodate as many Members as possible. But if the discussion is to go on without any limit, then it becomes very embarrassing to me. The Business Advisory Committee Report which was adopted by the House is not being adhered to. The Chief Minister says that he will require 20 minutes for the reply. We will go on with the discussion till 3 o'clock and the reply

will start immediately after we re-assemble after tea-break.

Now, I move that the time allotted for this discussion by the Business Advisory Committee be extended. I suppose it has the concurrence of the House.

(*The House agreed to it.*)

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Sringeri).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that we cannot win a war by speeches alone, but speeches are necessary to educate public opinion, to rouse public enthusiasm and to create a proper psychological atmosphere. Our friendship with China has taught us some bitter lessons. It has taught us that we should be very careful about our neighbours, that we should always be ready to hit back in self-defence and that we should change our outlook with regard to our administration and way of life.

From time immemorial human beings all over the world have tried to prevent wars, but so far a permanent disarmament has not been achieved. So long as there is a threat of war and so long as there is the possibility of war, we should always be ready to strike back in self-defence. We waged a war of Independence against the British. We won Independence by peaceful and non-violent methods. No doubt, the British were a cultured race. They could understand and appreciate the greatness of Mahatmaji. They knew that Mahathmaji was a great man. Therefore, they could yield to our weapons of truth and non-violence. I would submit on this occasion that we should change our ideas with regard to non-violence when dealing with a powerful enemy like China. I have been submitting that the British were a cultured race. Non-violence is a means to win over a cultured person and not a brute; it is not a weapon to conquer a brute. Therefore, we must change our ideas with regard to non-violence and some other things.

With regard to administration, I submit that so long as the crisis lasts, there should be a clean and firm administration in the country. We can expect absolute loyalty from the public only if the administration is clean and

firm. People who are entrusted with the task of administration either at the lower ranks or at the higher levels and people who are entrusted with other important works should take an oath on this occasion that they will not depart from the accepted standards so long as the emergency lasts. It does not mean that we should depart from the accepted standards in the normal times, but there is ample reason to expect officers and public leaders not to depart from the accepted standards at least during the time of emergency.

We should be proud that at least hundred nations in the world have condemned the Chinese Aggression. That is due to the fact that Mahathmaji had created a moral atmosphere in this country and it is also due to the fact that our beloved Prime Minister had pursued a policy which was admired by many countries in the world.

We must maintain that moral strength. It is moral strength alone that wins ultimately.

With regard to administration in the State, no doubt we will have to cut down our expenditure. We may be required to stop certain works. I submit that there should be uniform instructions so far as stoppage of works is concerned. We should stop Seminars and meetings as far as possible. We do not know how the present situation develops. The present uncertain situation may continue for a long time and cause anxiety. We cannot say how long this uncertainty will continue. It may develop into a major war or good sense may prevail upon China and they may think of coming to terms with us. Everything is in an uncertain stage now. Anyhow we must be prepared for the worst and to meet all eventualities. If there is a major conflict we must visualise now alone what will happen. If there is an aerial warfare we will not have the time to deliver speeches as we are doing now. We must make all preparations. It will be a war of nerves. We know how Britain was able to win in the second world war. Everybody was thinking that Britain was going to be vanquished, but their determination to

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fight and to defeat the enemy ultimately secured them victory. Therefore we need not be disheartened by a few reverses here and there. We must be determined. More than all, we must educate the people. The people are united now. It is a great thing. At no time in the history of our country there was so much unity as there is now. The masses whom some people consider to be ignorant are as much patriotic as we the enlightened, if not more. We must congratulate them. They are really patriotic. If there are lapses, it is with people like us and not with them. On this occasion I must congratulate our armed forces who have gallantly fought. They had their own disadvantages. In spite of all that, the part played by them in our borders is a glorious part. History will record the glorious part they have played. I do not want to take much time of this House. I would like to appeal to the Government to take the co-operation of all people. I do not know whether I should submit on this occasion that when the first meeting was convened by Government I was not invited. I do not know why. It may be by mistake. I do not make much of it. It may not be on the ground that I lack popular support or moral strength, but I do not want to make much of it. This is a period of national emergency and there is no room for differences.

With these few words I would like to support the resolution moved by the Chief Minister. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a crucial juncture in the history of India. The friends of yesterday and the day before have become arch enemies of today and tomorrow. Our country has been living through crisis after crisis, but the vitality of the nation has been able to live through the crises in the past. The present tremendous upsurge of patriotism and the voluntary upsurge of nationalism give us yet another hope that with the dedication that is coming through from the rank and file of the

Indian nation, we might yet be able to come out successfully from this crisis. We have learnt a few lessons which might be unpalatable to some. Nonetheless wisdom lies there where we take lessons from our past lapses and misjudgments and miscalculations. We have been hearing voices of caution, voices of warning given from the past decade about motives and objectives of international communism for which China is the pivot. Those warning went unheeded. They were brushed aside and today we are faced with a situation wherein we openly accept that after all we were misguided and misled. I am not joining issues with anybody on this. The Governments of the day in all the States have realised completely the trouble within more than the trouble without. Just yesterday we heard a powerful voice from the Communist Party of Mysore State to the effect that all communists are not anti-nationals. Well, Sir, the history of the Communist Party in India, for the matter of that the history of the Communist party of the World, has not been without blemishes. Today, if the people and the Government were to be convinced of the resolutions passed by the Indian Communist Party, I do not know how much of trust we could put in the resolutions passed by the Communist Party. They have passed 2 resolutions. In both the resolutions they have condemned China and they have gone all out to support the defence measures taken by the Government of India and the people at large. I would request my communist friends, here is an opportunity for them to underline their patriotism. I would at this stage echo the sentiments expressed by Sri C. Rajagopalachari when he called upon the Communist Party of India to retire from public life or to retire from public life as long as the emergency or the crisis lasts. Today there are good friends in the Communist Party, people who are 100 per cent patriotic. We do not question their *bona fides*. We do not question their sense of values, but the stigma attached to the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of Mysore cannot be

easily taken away by passing resolutions or by a member of the Communist Party making a powerful speech and trying to convince all of us here in this House. I would like to appeal to my good friends who I know are nationalists, who I know are patriotic, that the time has come for them to show to the people of this State and the people of this country that they do not subscribe to an alien philosophy, to a dogma which wants to communise the whole world in course of time. After all, the philosophy of communism, their policy, their objective of trying to bring the entire world under Proletariat dictatorship, is convincing. Even though Communist China has now been considered an outlaw, in international communism, nevertheless, it is a firm and strong component of international communistic wheel.

So, as long as China has an important contribution towards the expansion of communism in the world and as long as the communist party of India subscribes itself to the communist philosophy, it will be very very hard for us to be convinced by their resolutions. The other day I was speaking to a distinguished communist friend and he was of the opinion that after all the country comes first and then comes the communist philosophy. Sir, what little I have been able to learn about communism in the communist party is that it is always equated with the nation. So, naturally, when they say that country comes first, I am constrained to observe they are talking with their tongue in the cheek. They are not sincere. The framework and intention of the communist party throughout the world goes to show that in the present framework they cannot be able to go beyond the communist philosophy and strengthen our nationalistic effort. Yesterday, in the neighbouring province of Madras, the Madras Government constituted a Defence Committee. In that Defence Committee a communist member of the Madras Legislative Assembly was nominated by the Government. Before the ink that signed the order of the nomination dried, that communist member was

arrested. This is a sorry state of affairs. If this is the way we are going to deal with the communist friends here, I am sure there is going to be a serious handicap in the present defence effort. Sir, to-day we are not out to defend a policy. Friends of mine try to convince me that the policy of non-alignment, in whatever way we may call it, you call it dynamic, non-involvement policy in the world affairs, but dynamic neutralism—all these policies sound so good when they are proclaimed on the floor of the United Nations Organisation ; they sound so very attractive when propounded in the Lok Sabha. When it comes to a question of practicalities, we have yet to weigh the fruitfulness of the policy of non-alignment. The Governments or the countries which India supported time and again—the Afro-Asian group of nations which have looked upon India as the leader of that group, I am afraid, very little co-operation—very little support is openly being given by them. I wonder sometimes, Sir, the reasoning of non-alignment is extended equally to the Sino-Indian border dispute. The lesson which the Government of India taught to the Afro-Asian nations now has been aching, it is rebounding, and to-day it makes India insecure to be on the receiving end of the line. Well, friendly countries, democratic countries like the United States and the United Kingdom, have come forward to help us, to assist us, to defend our freedom and to defend our territorial integrity. I do not for a moment suggest that we would straightaway be a camp follower of the western group of nations. After all, the values we attach are very much true ; the values of freedom, the values of liberty, the values of rich, of low ; all these slogans which we have inherited from certain western countries are equally dear to those western countries. I for a moment do not see any reason why we at a time of crisis like the one we are facing—that dimension of the crisis, is yet to be appreciated by the people of India. If a country, the soldiers of a country that would come under the garb of

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Buddhist monks with guns hidden under the civil robes of Buddhist monks, you can very well imagine, very well gauge the nature of the enemy that we are facing today. Sri S. Gopala Gowda, an Hon'ble Member of the House, yesterday said that we have yet to realise the importance and the significance of the September 8 line, which has been held as a condition precedent before we could start sitting across the table negotiating with the Chinese. Our Prime Minister the other day referred that a mile here and a mile there where a blade of grass does not grow is not very important. Here I wish to say something over and over again. To-day a blade of grass might not grow, but yet the territorial integrity of the country, as to put it in the words of Joseph Messuri, this country of ours, homeland of ours, is a temple. Everything we have—all the strength we have should be directed towards maintaining the solidarity of the country, the territorial integrity of this nation. So the time has come when we have to give up all our pet theories ; we have to give up all the miophic eyes by which we see certain qualities. I here quote Dr. Lohia, a creative thinker, a man who was opposed to any sort of military pacts and to-day he comes out with the suggestion that when we are convinced of the sincerity of the western group of nations we should not hesitate to take help from them. After all, we do not lose anything by entering into defence pact or military pact with certain western group of nations. Sir, the effort to thwart the Chinese, the effort to kick them back to where they belong needs lots of money. It needs crores and crores of money. The ryot in the Mysore State has been coming forward with donations in gold in cash and everything else. But, with the meagre resources that we can raise, are we able to defend our country ? Are we able to kick back the Chinese ? In my humble opinion, Sir, we may not be. Even if we could, it will take quite some time. When the western countries are coming forward with free

assistance of arms and equipment, I think, Sir, it is the duty of all of us to receive those arms and to repulse the Chinese invaders and there are no strings attached to it. The grouse of Pakistan against us is nothing, but what Pakistan has been able to get by joining SEATO and CENTO, India is getting without joining any pact, which certainly is a reflection on the sense of judgment of the Government of the United States. At the same time, it is also a compliment paid to the Government of India. All the kicks and all the pinpricks which Pakistan has given us has not prevented the western countries to come to our help in our hour of dire need. Just imagine, Sir, for a while if we had not been rushed the assistance that we have got from friendly countries, our plight would have been more pitiable.

2-30 P.M.

It is not a mere coincidence that the cease fire was announced by the Chinese. On the very day the news went round the world that a team of military experts were leaving for India from the United States of America as well as Great Britain. So, with America and Great Britain on the scene, the Chinese realised the magnitude of the task, the magnitude of the problem that they were faced with. Here, at home, Sir, we have not been doing all that is necessary to put the war effort on a firm foundation. The other day, a young man walking to Vidhana Soudha reported to many of the Members of the Legislative Assembly that in our recruiting centres printed forms are not available. There are hundreds of young men who are ready to give their blood, who are ready to place their lives at the disposal of the army. but they are not able to get adequate forms and the needed facilities for them to join the army. Again, we are faced with a charge that the percentage of recruitment in Mysore State is discouraging. If the Government or if the men in authority are not able to provide adequate facilities and if they are not able to create proper atmosphere for our young men to join

the army, I for one do not see any justification for the blame that young men in Mysore State are not coming forward to join the army ; young men who are so very enthusiastic about joining the army have to copy down the entire form put outside on the notice board and get it typed and then give those forms to the recruiting authorities. I think, Sir, the Mysore Government can do very well to make the necessary forms printed at the cost of Government of Mysore and see that this hardship to our young men is removed very easily. Sir, with reference to collections, Mysore State has not lived up to expectations. Specially in Bangalore City, which is one of the most important industrial cities of the South, donations have not been very encouraging. Something has to be done in this matter. We have to go and collect. Moreover, I have a suggestion to make for whatever it is worth. I have known it on authority that in some of the Banks in Bangalore and Mysore State, there have been unclaimed property and unclaimed gold over period of 20 years. I think here is an opportunity for the Government to get money without hitting on the fundamental rights of the citizens though some of which have been taken away by the Government under the emergency Regulations. The Government can do well to give its earnest consideration as to how best to get the property which has been in the banks without being claimed for more than 20 years. Some of the gold which has been smuggled and some of the gold which has not been accounted for has been in the banks and some currency is also in the banks, specially in Mysore Bank. So, I leave it to the Government to bestow its thoughts to this very important source of augmenting the resources of our war effort. It has been said, Sir, that days of speeches are gone. None the less we have been making speeches. The other day, the Chief Minister addressing a vast gathering of the citizens of Bangalore offered his services to go to the forward areas of Ladakh and Nefra. Sir, we need a Chief Minister here. To fight the Chinese on the forward fronts of

Nefra and Ladakh should be left to the youth of this country because it is a challenge to the youth of this country. We are trying to preserve the values and all that India stands for ages so that this country of ours may be a better place for children and grandchildren to live in. So, probably, what the Chief Minister meant when he offered to go to the forward areas was to inspire the young men to join the army and fight the enemies. The purpose has been very well served and the lead given by the Chief Minister is very well appreciated. These are some of the remarks which I wanted to make and in all the defence efforts that the Government of Mysore intend taking in course time the Praja Socialist Party will be second to one in joining the ranks. While finishing I will make an earnest appeal to the Chief Minister to once again reiterate the policy of the Government of Mysore with reference to the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of Mysore.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE (Sandur).-- Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister has already made a stirring appeal both inside and outside this House regarding the war effort and it is obvious that every member inside this House and outside should give his most unstinted co-operation and support to our Leader and therefore do everything possible in Mysore State to uphold the dignity and honour of our country. You know, Sir, throughout the history of this country or the history of the world, we always looked upon the Himalayas as something which cannot be violated. Well, Himalayas to-day stand violated. The Chinese have committed Himalayan blunder and nothing short of at equally a Himalayan effort is required to meet this aggression. It is true as members of the Opposition pointed out that we did not expect certain things. We did not expect the Chinese to behave in a particular manner ; we have a particular interpretation of history ; but we find that the Chinese have a unique interpretation of history. As a matter of fact, the Chinese stand was isolated. They would like human history to be

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made to suit Chinese imperialism. The Chinese are trying to force us to their way of life. Whatever the motives may be, I confess I am reminded in this context of an Emperor of this country, the name is very well known, Mahomed Bin Thogalak, how he ordered the populace of Delhi to march to Doulathabad ; we do not know how many people died in the trek ; when the people reached Doulathabad, he discovered the mistake and issued another order to go back to Delhi ; history has not recorded how many people died on the backward trek. Something of this magnitude is happening on the border. It is a challenge for all of us ; it is a challenge for our democracy ; it is a challenge for everything that we stand for. It is well known that China is governed by militarism ; it is a contest between militarism and democracy. It is a challenge to the parliamentary system in this country. In a crisis like this, we are able to function in a parliamentary manner. It is not beyond the capacity of our people to maintain parliamentary system. After all, the British parliament did not close down when they were threatened with two world wars. The British Parliament emerged stronger after the second world war. As a student in England, I was greatly impressed with the manner in which that country reacted. In war times several years after the war, there was rationing. We used to get just a handful of sugar per week ; sugar would not last more than 2 or 3 days. Sweets for children were also rationed. Even then in such essential items, there was no blackmarketing in that country. Even children had no temptation to violate the dignity of that country. I was touched one day to see on the pavement of London a few copies of newspapers and they disappeared. I did not know what happened to them.

There was a beggar standing next to it begging in the usual style. After some time, all the newspapers disappeared and there was a heap of money next to the newspaper file. The news-

paper man came and said that the money was all right. At the same time, the beggar was standing there. That is the level of discipline in that country. I am sure that we shall not fail in our duty, because values in this country are based on the parliamentary values of Great Britain.

I read in the newspapers the other day somebody referring to the contribution of all gold excepting mangala-suthras. I was really surprised that such an academic distinction should be made. Where is the question of this academic distinction between mangala-suthra and this gold when a ruthless enemy is snatching away hundreds of mangala-suthras ? We should not indulge in such academic distinctions. Whether it is money or blood or sacrifices, or fighting at the battle front, we should be prepared to do our best and not indulge in such niceties. This is not the time for niceties.

I would like to place before the House two or three concrete proposals as to what our State should do to meet this emergency. It is a good thing that people are making contributions. But I wish to say that even if these contributions amount to several crores, it will be a mere pittance of what is required to meet this challenge. Therefore this contribution can be considered as a contribution towards the welfare of the families of the jawans and so on and so forth. But the basic national effort will have to be greater and of a greater magnitude. I would like to mention to the Government the idea of levying what I would call a specific defence tax for the period of the emergency. I do not see any reason why such a thing should not be done. After all the burden should be equitably distributed on the basis of land property held by the person for the emergency. If that is done, considerable amount could be raised. I submit that the local bodies, Panchayats, schools and co-operative societies—I am not suggesting that they should contribute from their budget, because it is necessary for them—should be made the authorised agents for collection work. That is a very important aspect.

Sri A. P. APPANNA (Virajpet).— You say that it must be collected on the basis of land and property. But, what about those persons who have hoarded money ?

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.— It is outside the law. I am only suggesting what is legally possible. Those things which are outside the pale of law—Government will take adequate steps to meet the situation and decide how to collect from them. I am talking of legal taxation.

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).— For the purpose of levying a defence tax, is it not necessary to amend the Constitution ?

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.— If it means thousands of crores, doubling or trebling defence efforts, then it is important that it is shared equitably, the rich man to contribute according to his means and the poor man according to his capacity. A tax has to be levied. Suppose such a measure requires an amendment of the Constitution, it should be done, and it can be done.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇಣು ಸ್ವಿಂಡಲ್‌ಪ್ರೈಸ್ (ತಿಳಿಗಳು).— ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲೂ ತೆರೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಕೋಟಿಯಾರ್ಥ ತರುವಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಏರಡು ತೆರೆಗಳಿಗಾಗುವಷ್ಟುನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದುದನ್ನು ತೇರುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಡಿ ಯ್ಯಾನು ?

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.— That is what I say, Sir. It must be an equitable burden which can be levied on property and land. I am just stating a principle and these things can be easily worked out. As far as collections are concerned, collections to-day are taking place in various places in a haphazard and unauthorised manner. I appeal to the State Defence Council, or whatever it is called.....

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).— If the Hon'ble Member yields, would you suggest to the ex-rulers to sacrifice their privy purses in the emergency ?

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.— Such an appeal has been made and several people of that type have responded to that appeal according to their capacity. It is for them to decide. An appeal has been made by the Prime Minister.

The point which I wanted to make is that the State Government should issue sealed boxes to these local bodies, village panchayats or co-operative

societies or schools. Let them issue sealed boxes, so that these boxes can be kept in their offices and the authorised body can collect and deposit that money in the bank. Otherwise, what happens? Unauthorised people are doing house-to-house collection which may lead to confusion. I suggest that the State Government should issue sealed boxes. This will be an excellent thing. Long after the emergency has disappeared, it would be considered as an habit to put money in the sealed boxes. I do not say that the rural folk should not contribute. Obviously they must contribute. I wish to state on the floor of this House that a man who contributes ten naye Paise or four annas does not hope to see his name in the newspapers. That is a far purer and far more vital contribution to the defence than the contribution of some one who wants to contribute something in order to see his name in the newspapers. Therefore, it is our duty to enable such people to contribute their ten naye Paise. This can be done by issuing sealed boxes to local bodies in the State. It must not be left to the whims and fancies. A rich man must pay according to his capacity. It is no use making an appeal or simply saying give more. If he does not respond, we should see that the burden is equitably distributed.

I wish also to submit that when there is going to be a heavy burden, it is the duty of this legislature to see that the basic amenities are granted to the people and that is not hampered with. Every Panchayat should be enabled at least to get two or three rupees per head to keep civic amenities going. I made such a specific suggestion when recently the State Panchayatraj Parishad came to our district. I said that the State Government should set up a committee to evaluate the houses throughout the State and make it obligatory on every Panchayat to levy the minimum rate of house tax. If they don't pay, that should be collected as arrears of land revenue. This is not a fantastic proposal. This (that is Govt. Evaluation of Village Houses) has already been done in Andhra and it must be done in our State. The Sats

(SRI M. Y. GHORPADE)

Government should have a uniform valuation of house tax and the law must state a minimum obligatory tax that should be collected. Once you do this, you can arrange the panchayats according to the obligatory *per capita* house taxes because that is an indication of the relative taxable capacity of different panchayats. Once you have a uniform valuation of house tax, you can arrange panchayats into three or more groups, because that reflects their taxable capacity. Then Government can give them grant in such manner that all panchayats will be able to spend two or three rupees *per capita* on the basic amenities.

I should like to congratulate the Government for having boldly said that they would revise their priorities. Regarding wells, I have already made a point that they should be concentrated in the scarcity areas. I must congratulate the Government for emphasising the importance of minor irrigation. The Chief Minister has come out with a clear assurance that Sharavathy Project will be completed. This is a major step in the history of this State. In order to plan these things properly I think that at least now the Mysore Govt. should set up a planning body of experts who should be in constant touch with the war effort. Even planning has to be done on a war footing.

Sir, I shall end by saying that we should all consider ourselves to be sainiks. Whether we are legislators or soldiers or agriculturists or industrialists, it really do not matter. We are all sainiks. Take for example, wool. The army requires wool. For producing wool there shall have to be factories. There shall have to be sheep in order to produce wool. If these sheep are to be there, the shepherd has to be there. So, in the ultimate analysis, the shepherd is looked after, the man in the front is not looked after. Therefore, I would end by saying, "Let us keep these things in mind." Every man in this House and outside this House should take a pledge in the words of Tagore in his Gitanjali where he appeals to God :

"Give me strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before insolent might."

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಾನುರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಕಾವು).—ನಾನ್ನಪಿ, ಈ ಸದೆಯ ಮಂದಿನಮ್ಮೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಂದಿ ಸಿರಾವ ಚೀಳಣ ದುರಾಕ್ರಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಂಬಂ ಧರ್ಮ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಾಯಾದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಜರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಚೀಳಣೀಯರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಬರಬಾಗೆದಿಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1949ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಚೀಳಣೀಯರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೆಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತಾದನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂರಾರೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಘನೋದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರಾಂಶದೆಯುದ್ದಿನಿಂದ ಈಗ ಚೀಳಣಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕ ಕ್ಷಾಮಾ ತರಿಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕ್ಷಾಮಾಪೀಡಿತರಾದ ಜನರ ಬಿಲವನ್ನು ಅಧಿವಾ ಗಮನವನ್ನು, ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ್ಷಾಮಾ ಪನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ತಿರುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸೌಮಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಸ್ನೇಹಕರಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ವಿವಶ್ಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿವಿದಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಫಲ ಪ ತಾತ್ತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಬೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಲಂಭಿಸಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಲವಾದ ಆಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಚೀಳಣೀಯರ ಮಹಡಿ ಫೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸೌರ್ಯದಿನ, ನಾಾತ್ ನಮ್ಮ ಫೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೈರ್ದಿಕೊಂಡು ನೂಕ್ ಬಿದರಾವಜ್ಞ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬರಡಾದ ಫೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೂಪರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಪಾನನರೋಧ ಕಾನೂನು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾನನರೋಧ ವಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪುನರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ನಂತರೋಧ. ಆಗ ಜನರ ನಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ ಅದವಾ ಆ ಫ್ರೀ ಕ ವಾ ದ ನಮ್ಮಸ್ನೇಹಿತನ್ನು ಮುಂದೊಡ್ಡಿ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಇಂಥ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಸಂದರ್ಭ ನೋರ್ಡ್ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತೋಗೆದರೆ, ಜನರ ನಂತರೋಧದ ಬಿಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಅದಮ್ಮಾ ಬೇಗ ಆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಕಾನೂನ್ ನೂಕ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕ ತೋಗೆ ದ ರೆ 1962-63ರಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿನಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಂಗೆಯ ಭಾರ ಹೊರಿಸುವುದು ಎಪ್ಪುಕೂ ನಾಧುವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇದುಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಥ ಫೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅವು ಘರಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಬಾಡಿ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಫೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿರ್ಲ್ಯಾಯ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ ಹೇಳಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ, ಆ ಡಾವ ಫೋರ್ಸ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಳೆಯ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಬೋರ್ಡು ಮತ್ತು ನದನ್ಯರ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಅವರ

ಕಾರು, ಭತ್ಯ, ಮನೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೂ ಹಣ ಖಚಾರು ತ್ವಿದೆ. ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಇಂಥ ಅಧಿಕ ಮುಗ್ಗಳನ್ನು ತಂಡೊಡು ವ ಬೋಲ್ಡರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕತ್ತೊಗೆಯ ಬೇಕಂದು ಈ ನಂದಿಭ್ರಂಜಲಿ ನಾನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕ ಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾವು ಆಹಾರೋಕ್ತ್ವಾಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆದ ಬೇಕಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಾಗಾಗಲೀ ಅಲೋಕನ ಪಾಡಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದ್ದೇ ದುರುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದು ಪಾರುಪು ಖ್ಯಾವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಅದರೆ ದ್ವಿಂಜಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜರ್ಲೆಟ್‌ಯಾಲ್ಟಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅತಂಕವಿದೆ. ಒಕ್ಕುಲುತನದೆ ಮನೂದೆ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಬಾರದೆಯಾರು ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿತ, ಈ ಒಕ್ಕುಲುತನದ ಮನೂದೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ ಜಯಿನ್‌ಗಳು ನಾಗು ವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿಂಜಿ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಕಾರಣವೇನೀಂದರೆ, ಈ ಕ್ಕುಲುತನದ ಕಾನೂನಿಂದ ಕೆಲವ ಧಣಗಳು ಒಕ್ಕುಲಗರ ಹೇಳೆ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಕ್ಟ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೂ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಅಂತಿಮ ಹೇಳೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂ ಹೇಳೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ರಾಧು ಒಕ್ಕುಲಗಳು ನಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ನುಮ್ಮೆ ನಿದಾರಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನಾದರೂ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಥಲವತ್ತಾದ ಭೂಮಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವಳಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ನಾಾವಿರಾರು ಎಕರ ಭೂಮಿ ನಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ನಂದಭ್ರಂಜಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆನಾದರೂ ನ ಕಾರ ರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಥಲವತ್ತಾದ ಭೂಮಿಯಾದ ಫಲ ಹೊಂದುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬೇಗ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಹಾರದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆಂದ್ರಿಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಬಿಗ್ಗಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ದಶಕಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಖಂಡಾಗಿರಲ್ಪಲೆವಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಂತೋಷ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬಿಗ್ಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲ್ಪಿ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಲಂಘಿಸಿ ಗೋರಿ ಮತಪಡ್ಡ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಕ್ಕಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದವನ್ನೇ ಅದ ಜಯಂದನ್ನು ಗೋರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹನನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಿವರೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಹೆಗೆಯೇ ಪುರಾತನನ್ನು ನೋಲಿಸಲು ಸಿಕಂದರ ಅಂಬಿಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರುವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯ ಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈಗಲೂ ಕೆಲವ ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಲ್ಯಾಂಪು ಕೆಂಪು ಜನರಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನ ಕಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂತರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರೆ ನೋಡಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮೊಡುವಾರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಮಾಡುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಾಗ್ಗೆ ದೇಶದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮ್ಮುನಿಸ್ಟರ ಹೇಳೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡವೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರು. ಈ ನಂದಭ್ರಂಜಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಕಂಡುಬಿರು ತ್ರಿಖಾವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ನಂತೋಷದನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will rise for tea and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

t Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I am so happy to hear the various reactions to the resolution moved by me the other day. All sections of the House, members belonging to the various political parties, attached to several parties and also non-attached, all of them have with one voice unequivocally supported this resolution, but while everybody condemned the Chinese aggression against our country, there was one particular member who never said anything against it. I was watching with keen interest the speech of that particular member who belongs to the Communist Party. I took special interest to watch his speech I am one of those who believe a man when he says a particular thing and I thought that after the passing of the two resolutions by the Communist Party of India, certain results would emerge from those resolutions.

t Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I am so happy to hear the various reactions to the resolution moved by me the other day. All sections of the House, members belonging to the various political parties, attached to several parties and also non-attached, all of them have with one voice unequivocally supported this resolution, but while everybody condemned the Chinese aggression against our country, there was one particular member who never said anything against it. I was watching with keen interest the speech of that particular member who belongs to the Communist Party. I took special interest to watch his speech I am one of those who believe a man when he says a particular thing and I thought that after the passing of the two resolutions by the Communist Party of India, certain results would emerge from those resolutions.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I know; I heard him with rapt attention because I wanted to hear him. Not a single word was said against the Chinese who have in such a treacherous manner encroached upon our sacred soil. Well, it might have been a lapse either of memory or in speaking and he might have passed on to other points. I watched the rest of the speech and therein he made very useful and constructive suggestions which are merely a reflection of the programme we have for the five-year plans. He said, dig more wells, produce more power, have more industries, go to the villages and ask the people to have more manure, to have more water supply, to have more drinking wells and so on and so forth. This is a speech which could be made all these 15 years and which could be relevant always, but there was not a single word throughout to suggest that this country must arm itself to the teeth and be prepared not only to face the aggression but also to drive out the enemy. I was sorely disappointed. I expect even from those who profess loyalty and patriotism two very essential requirements,

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

namely, unequivocal condemnation of this treacherous enemy and our being prepared to spare no sacrifice to drive out the enemy. No sacrifice is too great for this. These are the two essential things to which we have to devote ourselves. These two aspects were missing from the speech of the hon'ble member. Therefore, I who never disbelieve a member, but believe in his *bona fides*, after hearing this speech was very much worried and my suspicion about them has increased. It is my duty now to watch their activities with the greatest amount of caution. I am saying this with all the responsibility as the Chief Minister of this State. We cannot afford to take any risks now. We are facing an enemy who is most unscrupulous. He does everything to deceive us and to cheat us. By making a sort of statement that he is withdrawing he wants to make us believe his *bona fides*. But the terms offered to us are extremely unacceptable. I would be undignified for an Indian to accept those terms. It is my personal suggestion and it is but right that as the enemy vacates we must go and occupy the area and establish civil rule in those areas vacated. We cannot tolerate anybody on our soil. We may have to suffer many difficulties and undergo so many sacrifices and we may have to work hard. I am so happy to say that this House is fully prepared to do that. One lady member said she is prepared to go to the war front and asked which of the Ministers, are prepared to go to the war front. I may tell her that not only my colleagues in the Cabinet but every member of this House either on this side or on the other side are willing to go to war to fight the Chinese. That is the spirit of oneness, that is the spirit of unity, that is the spirit of patriotism that has been developing since the last 1½ months when the enemy's aggression became known. I am not speaking of people who are educated and who are respected by the nation in a very vital manner. It was on the 22nd of October that Pandit Nehru made his appeal

to the nation and in that appeal there was so much of sorrow, so much of repentance that he believed the Chinese nation, he believed in their *bona fides*, he believed in their friendship, he believed in those protestations which they made so well that they stand by the Bandung Conference, that they stand for live and let live, that they stand for the principles of Panchseel, and yet they deceived us into a wrong position. It is, therefore, true that, as it usually happens, we had our reverses and those very reverses have made us wiser and have made us stronger and made us one. I was so happy when on the very next day, 23rd October, I went to a remote village the people were ready to give me about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. Nobody asked them to donate, nobody asked them to make contributions of money and yet one old lady gave me Rs. 1000. I was very proud to receive that. In fact they reacted much quicker than myself to the appeal of the Prime Minister. That is the feeling everywhere whether in villages or towns. That is the feeling with which people have been contributing. I was much moved at the way in which the poor people have reacted to this appeal to the nation. Panwallas, bedisellers, aerated water sellers, school children, coolies, labourers in factories, agriculturists, in fact everybody, without caring for self-interest, have been contributing their mite. I was so touched by a poor bidiseller contributing Rs. 101 while his earning was only Re. 1 per day. I consider that contribution to be the most valuable because it comes from the bottom of his heart. We have been hearing a number of statements made by several friends here. I only appeal to those who are rich to appreciate how this august House feels about them. Friends on both the sides who have spoken, while criticising the rich, have made appeals to them. I am not in a mood to criticise because there is still sufficient time for that. So far as I am concerned, I only want to appeal to them now. There are many instances in history when rich men had hoarded gold and everything precious but at a

time when the country was in peril they came forward with their hoarded wealth to save the kingdom and they gave all their moneys to the king to save the kingdom. Now we have abolished kings and kingdoms. We are now a democratic country and democracy is working here. There is no King's war here now, but there is only one war today and that is the war of the citizen of India which he is waging against this enemy. Therefore, I am so happy and I am so proud that I am the Leader of this House and in this House every one of us is up and doing. Let me assure the lady member that when the time comes every one of us is ready to go to the war front and fight the enemy. I am also prepared to go to war. I am still not 60 and if the army is prepared to recruit me I am prepared to go to war. I have also asked that lady member to be prepared to become a nurse. I am glad that we have decided to open classes for nurses. Only this morning I visited the Military Hospital where a number of women from rich families, wives of possibly big officers, women of respectable families, about 35 of them, were undergoing training in first aid and nursing. It is necessary that educated men and women must take up this cause. It is necessary that our youngmen must do all that is necessary to make them good soldiers. I am one of those who devotedly believe in non-violence, but non-violence should not be the weapon of the timid. Gandhiji said, if a men can take to non-violence as a weapon, he must fit himself for that. It is the weapon of the morally strongest. I do not lay claim to that moral strength. Therefore, I believe in taking to arms to fight and if necessary to commit all sorts of violences against the enemy and retain our freedom and drive out the enemy. This is the psychology that appeals to us to day. There may be bigmen, great men who believe in nonviolence and may take to that course To-day, I cannot ask the average citizen in the name of non-violence to become timid. He must take up to arms and be ready to fight. I, therefore, appeal not only to every

citizen of this country but of Mysore to contribute his might to prepare himself to go to the war front and for that purpose to prepare himself here. We have taken a decision now to see that in every office we have a sort of a drill and I hope that all of us will take some drill within two or three days somewhere on the lawns of this Vidhana Soudha and then all of us will have physical drill so that some amount of discipline may be established. That has become necessary not only for men but also for women. And then, some very good suggestions have been made by the Hon'ble Members. There are some difficulties in the way of enrolling young men into the army. I am sorry, I have come to know of it yesterday and I have taken steps to see that these small difficulties are removed. People are contributing in various ways. They are coming forward to contribute. Yesterday and day before and the other day, many workers in factories have been coming with donations not of 10, 15 or 40 rupees, but 30 thousands, 40 thousands and 50 thousands. They say "this is what we earn per day in this factory every month we are going to keep by one day's earning and give to the war effort". I am glad to say that the managements of many of the factories are also willing to contribute a matching amount to the amount paid by the labourers and they are willing to do so. Yesterday one man came and promised. Many factories are coming forward. Poor people are coming forward, middle class people are coming forward and a few rich people have begun to trickle. I am sure they are coming in large number. Possibly we are a complacent nation. We do not move quickly, but when we begin to move we move fast. I hope the rich people in the State will come forward and there are several of them who are there and afford to pay. Somehow they think, we are there just to make a request. Some of them escape by paying as little as possible. Possibly, they do not appreciate the situation, the grave situation that this country is facing. The only enemy that we have to fight against, is prepared-

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ness, his bigness and his dishonesty, people do not appreciate. We who won our freedom purely on moral lines, as our struggle was on a moral basis think that everything goes on well. My friend made a very good suggestion that British were a cultured set of people. More than that, they are people who have faith in democracy. Therefore, it was possible for us to win freedom but to retain that freedom we have to work hard and be prepared. I may tell you, to day, we are not merely fighting for India, but we are fighting for a way of life; we are fighting for democracy and it is a matter of pleasure and pride so far as we are concerned. This war against dictatorship, against every thing that stands show that democracy is being fought on Indian soil. We are here to give the first real fight against irresponsible dictatorship on the one hand and democracy on the other. We believe and we want to propagate democracy. We have observed in practice and we have lived in practice a democratic way of life. We have considered very sacred our rights, fundamental rights, freedom of speech, etc. We stand by it. We do not want to lose it. It is therefore thought that every country which believes in human values, which believes in human dignity and which believes in the liberties of the individual, who believes in a democratic way of life, is with us to-day. Some of them may not be strong enough to help us, some weaker nations may not be very willing to express themselves. Some of them have done so. But, those who can, are coming forward to help us. We are grateful to them. They have been magnificently helping us, but, all that help will not be of any avail to us unless we stand on our legs and develop our strength, develop our might, develop our fighting qualities and drive out the Chinese. It is for that purpose that this resolution is moved. I say again that the many useful suggestions that have been made by all Members of this House will receive my earnest attention. While making a few re-

marks some friends have tried to make use of a slight political propaganda. I do not mind it at all. It is all right and I accept it also; abuses, that does not matter. Whenever there is opportunity you try to do it. Now we are one. It does not matter we quarrel, but we march along.

One very strange suggestion was made that Coir and Khadi Boards should be done away with. I am infatuated to Khadi and so I do not think there is any need nor will I accept to do away with Khadi Board. The principle is not to sell Khadi, but to lay emphasis on decentralised production. Instead of concentrating wealth in a particular place, Khadi denotes decentralisation not only on production, but distribution of wealth. It is an indication of that. May be, it has not worked satisfactorily, may be it has worked unsatisfactorily. If it has outlived its purpose, I beg to differ. We will agree to differ for some time. In the interest of the country if it is necessary to go, let it go. Then there is a complaint from a friend of mine that all were not invited, I mean Mr. Manjappa. I take it seriously as he has himself said. I know he is big man, a very responsible man. He said "I am moral". Certainly, I know him for a very long time. All that is there. There are a number of friends who are not invited to the first conference. In fact, many of the Ministers were not invited. I am glad to say that Mysore was the first State to call for such a conference. It was practically the first State where such a citizens meeting was called. In fact, I was not here.

I must congratulate and compliment the Minister for Home. Immediately to became known, he moved in the matter and convened a Conference of all the Members that were present. He invited some people from outside. I cannot give details. It is true but all the parties were represented and after that Citizens' Conference, National Defence Council was constituted. We have had three or four sub-committees; Finance Committee is there; welfare Committee mostly consisting of ladies

is there ; and in the Finance Committee, we have all the representatives and very responsible men are there, men who can contribute not so much to the political strength of any party but to the collection of funds. We had made no distinction between parties. The one purpose is to bring all people together. I again congratulate my Home Minister that he took that step and had this Citizens' meeting convened and now all the sub-committees are working very well. They are practically meeting every week. I am glad to say that we were able to collect both gold and money together nearly a crore of rupees. My aim is that within the next month and a half, we want to collect five crores ; not that it matters much ; five crores is not very much for war effort ; we have to spend 5 crores of rupees for an hour if it comes to that. It is not much. It is a fact that it gives to every citizen in the country ; every citizen feels that it is his war, that he is contributing something definite to the war and he feels it is his own war wherever he is. I am glad to say that people are organising themselves. I am glad to say that in my own district, in one or two taluks the raiyats have decided to pay as much as they pay land revenue. In that way we will be able to get Rs. 4 crores ; some people said that it will give so much of rise, so much of paddy, jawar or so much of ragi ; so they have themselves been organising and contributing. It is true that we want more gold. Gold is there in enough quantity in this country. I am not a student of Economics nor have I studied that subject in detail. But as one who knows this country, I am sure, hoarded gold even at the rate that is prevailing much less than Rs. 130 comes to 6 to 7 crores. I am sure people can well come out with it. I know there is a small section of people, intelligent people who speak all platitudes of philosophies but do not come forth when it comes to their making any payment. But fortunately that community is very small. I hope that will disappear very soon. That way, Sir, I am very happy to report to this August Assembly that the entire people are coming forth and are increasing and swelling the funds for the defence of our land.

Then, Sir, I think it was lady Member Mrs. Nagarathnamma who said that she went to several people who asked some very uncomfortable questions regarding going to the army. I have already replied to that question. Regarding the families of Jawans who are undergoing hardships here, I appeal to hear to immediately give me the names of those families, where they are and their addresses so that immediately I come to know within a couple of days or three days at the most. I will see that they are given sufficient relief, clothing if they want, medical treatment if they want. Of course, all the Jawan children are getting education free from top to bottom ; we will give them even food if they want. We will see to it that they get relief immediately. I wish that we will have from her the names and addresses of those two or three families today or tomorrow or even within a week or by the time this House rises. I want them immediately because those Jawans are giving life for us. We have a Committee specially for this purpose and there are some committees in every district to look after the welfare of these Jawans either retired or now serving in the army. Though they have not been coming forth, we have written to the Deputy Commissioners to contact these committees to let us know where are all the families of these Jawans who are suffering for us and who are fighting for us. We have still to get sufficient information. I also appeal to every member of this Assembly to let me know where these people are living and where they have got any trouble let them kindly note and let them write to me or to the Convenor of the Welfare Fund and see to it that they get sufficient relief and help from this Committee because we have decided that those people should not be made to suffer in any way. A statement was made by Mr. Patil from Belgaum. He said that the Chief Minister while moving the resolution has said that the enemy is at the door of our country. I did not make any statement. Even

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if I had made it, it is not wrong. The resolution itself is quite clear that they have encroached upon our land possibly 5 to 6,000 sq. miles of land and they have occupied it. Therefore, we have to drive out those people. Therefore, let there be no mistake made about the sort of expectation that the war will end because they are withdrawing. As I told you, they are people who can create such conditions whereby people are lulled into a sort of complacency and we are people who believe others. We shall not believe them. We shall not be lulled into any complacency. We shall not believe that this war will be over. We shall not believe that this war will be over within a few months. We believe that this will go on for years. This unscrupulous enemy will lie in waiting for some time, waiting for some developments in this country and he may try to disrupt our economy. He may try to encourage those sections of the community in this country who are their friends and who are not our friends. All these things are possible because it is how they have expanded. They call us imperialists or friends of imperialists. They said they have not encroached upon India? What have they done now? They have encroached upon this land. Is it not imperialist policy? I think this communist imperialism as practised by the Chinese is most dangerous to humanity and to the principles which we hold sacred. It is therefore up to us to fight this aggression to drive out the enemy and it is therefore that today the entire world is with us. Even Russia knows that we have been badly treated though they say that Chinese are their brothers and Indians are their friends. I do say on behalf of this House that if they think really we are their friends, we will continue to be friends always. Let them be beware of their brothers. I am sure they will stab them in the back. Probably, Russia too must be realising in a way. I think they are careful. They have not expressed themselves and I think it is good that they do not. The way in which Russia is

adjusting itself is an object lesson in some ways. They have tried to adjust themselves and they have tried to build up the economy of the country to make their people live a better life and they have done so. While congratulating them, I request them to be beware of their brothers. I do not think I can take much more time because I think I have already exceeded the limit by 10 minutes. I beg your pardon. I was voicing the feeling of every member of this House and I commend this resolution to the House and thank you for extending the time by 10 minutes.

4-00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will put the motion to the House. The question is:

"That this House condemns the unwarranted and blatant invasion of India by Communist China and assures the Prime Minister of India that the Government and the people of the State of Mysore wholeheartedly pledge their support to all measures which the Government of India may take to drive out the Chinese intruders.

"This House pays its tributes to the valiant officers and men of our armed forces who are defending our frontiers and pays its respectful homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in defending the honour and dignity of our Motherland.

"This House further records its profound appreciation of the spontaneous and unceasing response of the people of this country to its call in its present crisis and emergency, and notes with deep gratitude the mighty upsurge amongst all sections of our people for harnessing all our resources towards the organisation of an all out effort to meet this grave national emergency.

"This House affirms the full and firm determination of the people of the State to work ceaselessly and make every sacrifice towards the common end of driving

out the Chinese intruders from the sacred soil of India."

The motion was adopted unanimously.
(All the Hon'ble Members stood up).

OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

to ratify the Amendments to the Constitution of India as proposed to be made.

(i) TO THE CONSTITUTION (THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

†Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—This is a necessary formality which is enjoined according to the Constitution. Whenever the Constitution is changed or amended, it would have to have the support of the Legislatures of all the States. Members are aware that there has been a constant attempt by the Nagas in the North-East Frontier, that they must have a State of their own. This became so insistent that the Prime Minister and the Central Government advocated that they must have a State of their own. And, therefore, there was an agreement reached by the Government of India with the leaders of the Naga People's Convention and there it was decided that the Naga Hills, certain areas in Nagaland known as Nagaland, should have their own State. So, the Government of India passed a resolution and introduced an amendment Bill. It has been passed,

and before the Bill can become an Act' it will have to be submitted to the President after obtaining the necessary support from the various Legislatures. I am therefore placing this resolution for the acceptance of this House. It is a very formal thing. It has been accepted by the two House of Parliament and I commend the resolution to the Hon'ble Members of this House that it may be accepted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will now put the Resolution to the House.

The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

The motion was adopted unanimously.

(ii) TO THE CONSTITUTION (FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962,

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to move the next resolution which is also of a similar type:

"That this House ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to article 368 thereof proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— Motion moved:

"That this House ratifies the amendment of the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—This is another similar resolution that this House was pleased to pass just a minute back. This refers to an amendment of the Constitution where by certain areas which are Centrally administered known as Union territory, will have to get some amount of representative Government. Of them, the latest in Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and then Goa.